The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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POETRY.

I'm Old To-Day.

[An aged man on reaching his 70th birthday, like one surprised, paced his room, exclaiming "I am an old man! I am an old man!"]

I wake at last; I've dreamed too long
Where are my three score years and ten?
My eye is keen, my limbs are strong;
I well might vie with younger men:
The world, its passions and its strife,
Is passing from my grasp away;
And though this pulse seems full of life,
I'm old to-day, I'm old to-day.

Strange that I never felt before
That I had almost reached my goal,
My bark is nearing death's dark shore;
Life's waters far behind me roll:
And yet I love their murmuring swell,
Their distant breaker's proud array;
And must I, can I say "Farewell?"
I'm old to-day, I'm old to-day.

This house is mine, and these broad lands
That slumber neath yon fervid sky;
Yon brooklet, leaping over the sands,
Has often met my boyish eye:
I loved those mountains when a child;
They still look young in green array;
Ye rocky cliffs, ye summits wild,
I'm old to-day, I'm old to-day.

'Twixt yesterday's short hours and me
A mighty gulf hath intervened
A man with men I seemed to be;
But now 'tis meet I should be weaned
From all my kind and kindred dear,
From these deep skies, that landscape gay
From joys and hopes I've cherished here;
I'm old to-day, I'm old to-day.

O, man of years! while earth recedes,
Look forward, upward, not behind!
Why dost thou lean on broken reeds?
Why still with earthly fetters bind
Thine ardent soul? God gave it wings
'Mid higher purer joys to stray;
In heaven no happy spirit sings,
I'm old to-day, I'm old to-day.

Select Miscellany.

A Fight with a Rattlesnake.

HUNTING IN AN ALABAMA SWAMP—ATTACKING A RATTLESNAKE EIGHT FEET LONG—A DESPERATE FIGHT—DEATH OF THE HUMAN COMBATANT.

[Clopton Correspondence of the Eufala News.]

Last Saturday morning I was the witness of such a scene as I pray never to see again. I beheld a combat between a young man and a rattlesnake, in which the former was bitten, and died in ten minutes thereafter. The particulars of the terrible affair are as follows:

On Friday last a young man named Graynor asked me to spend the night with him and go coon hunting with him the next morning, to which request I readily assented. We started out about 3 o'clock a. m., and near day the dogs opened on a trail in the swamp of Bear Creek. Just after sunrise the deep baying of the dogs informed us that the game had taken a tree. We proceeded to make our way through the bogs and tangled brush and vines in the direction of the dogs, until we came to a small space of firm ground, which was covered with a low growth of oak bushes. Here we halted a moment to listen for the dogs.

We had barely paused, when we were startled by a loud, strange, rattling sound issuing from beneath a low, thick bush, within a few feet of us. Though I had never heard the peculiar noise before, I knew instinctively that it was a rattlesnake; and I sprang back in terror, remarking, "Graynor, let's leave here."

"What, S——," said he, "are you afraid?"

"Yes," said I, "I *am* afraid?"

"Well, S——," he coolly remarked, "I am going to kill the snake; it would be a pity to leave such a fine fellow here. So, here goes.

While Graynor was speaking, I caught a glimpse of the snake, which, as nearly as I could judge, appeared to be about eight feet in length, and three inches in diameter in his larger part. He was lying coiled up in perfect circles, with his head drawn back in a terrible graceful curve, his small eyes sparkling, his slender forked tongue darting swiftly back and forth, and his brown neck swollen with fatal wrath, while ever and anon he twirled the warning rattles in the air, with a harsh, blood-curdling sound.

"For God's sake, let's go," said I, shuddering at the terrible sight.

"Don't get scared," said G., "just climb a tree, and he won't bite you. It ain't every day that a fellow meets with such a fine, large snake as this, and it wouldn't do to lose him."

He had picked up a small stick about a yard long, and while speaking, was drawing back the bushes from above the snake so as to get a sight of him. He threw his foot around over the bushes, and tramped them down in such a manner that the monster was fairly exposed to view; but just as he did so, and before he had time to strike, the snake made a sudden spring at him, and I turned away my face in horror. The next instant Graynor exclaimed, "I've got him, by George!"

I turned to look, and with his right hand he was grasping the snake by the neck in such a manner that he could not bite, while the monster was gnashing his teeth most furiously, and twisting and writhing in huge folds around Graynor's arms. All of a sudden, in some unaccountable manner, the snake freed his head, and quick as lightning plunged his deadly fangs into G.'s right cheek; when, dropping on the ground, he glided a few paces and again coiled himself up, keeping his head erect and ringing his fearful rattles. G. turned deathly pale, paused a moment, and then with a little stick advanced toward the snake. As he did so the snake made a spring at him, but G. struck him with the stick and knocked him back. A second time the snake sprang at him, and he again knocked him off with a stick; but before he could strike a third blow, the snake had made another spring and inflicted another wound in Graynor's arm. This time Graynor again managed to seize the monster by the neck; and dropping the stick, he drew forth his knife with one hand, opened it with his teeth, and then deliberately cut off the snake's head. Blood spurted from the trunk, and G., still grasping the snake, whose huge folds flapped and writhed around him, turned towards me, staggered, and fell. I rushed up to him and asked him:

"What in the name of God can I do for you?"

"Nothing," said he calmly, "I am dying. Tell them good ——," and his features became frightfully contorted, his eyes rolled over as if starting from their sockets, and his black swollen tongue protruded from his mouth. Then he fixed his red, wild, staring eyes upon me, and heaved a deep, piercing groan; a shiver passed over his frame, and then all was still. I was alone with the dead.

Marking the place as well as I could, I hastened to a house we had passed on the road, some half a mile distant from the fatal tragedy. Runners were sent through the neighborhood, and in the course of two hours some twenty of the neighbors had gathered. We proceeded to the place which I found no difficulty in pointing out.

Good heavens! what a sight met our view. The face and body had turned to a deep purple, and were swollen to three times the natural size, presenting the most horrible appearance I had ever witnessed. The snake lay where he had been thrown, and was still writhing.

Clay and Prentice.

John Russell Young, of the New York *Standard*, who attended the Associated Press Convention in Louisville, thus writes of two Kentucky celebrities:

"We saw much of Louisville, which is an interesting city, with its substance and shadows. The shadows of Clay and Crittenden and Tom Marshall, and the men of '98, and all that race of fine gentleman who once stalked these streets and made Kentucky a power in American politics. Here Clay lived his noisy, bubbling, rapturous career—the same Henry Clay about whom we so loudly sang—actually dead, and never a song to his memory—his work over and forgotten—poor foolish day-dreaming work as much of it was—and he,—drifted far into silence and night, the gaudiest sea-bubble that ever caught the sunshine,—so long on the crest, ever gaudy and shining, only to break at last into foam. No party, no policy, no one living speech, no one hearty deed, only his bright, cheery Kentucky smile—a bubble once and only foam! We stood in the room where Prentice worked and slept—a kind of journalistic monk, where he cooked his steak on a rumrod until it was half done, and baked potatoes in the coals.—We saw the cupboard where he kept fresh bread and raisins and nuts; where day and night he lived and labored, in the aroma of ink and dampened paper. We stood by his grave on Cave Hill, the greenest and sunniest spot in Kentucky, sweet and quiet and peaceful, but a grave quite forgotten, for no stone marks his tomb. A simple, sodded mound, with fresh June roses struggling over it, and only known to the eyes of affection and friendship as the resting place of George D. Prentice.

Description of Boston.

The N. Y. correspondent of the St. Louis Christian Advocate gives the following as Wendell Phillips' description of Boston:

"Boston is a city in which every tenth person is a criminal and every seventh a pauper. Three-quarters of our farms are mortgaged for drink, two thirds of the pulpits are filled with drunkards, and the bench of justice is nearly vacant, because one half of the judges have died drunkards."

Altho' we haven't much faith in anything that Wendell Phillips can say, yet we are willing to credit him with candor in what he says about Boston, because it tallies with our preconceived opinion of the place. These people—these "criminals," "paupers" and "drunkards" come themselves and send missionaries down to teach us morality and law. If this description had been given by a Southerner, he would have been denounced as a traducer from Cape Cod to the Bay of Biscay.

Colonel David Crockett.

About fifty years ago, there came to the surface, in the politics of Tennessee, a new man from a new section. It was Davy Crockett, of the Western district. He appeared in the State Senate at Nashville, a rough, uncouth backwoodsman, of parentage and lineage so obscure that he could perhaps hardly trace them himself, but a hale, stout, athletic, fine looking hunter, without education, save in shrewd, sound, common sense and woodman's craft. He was in the prime of life, about 34 or 35 years of age; had shot deer, hunted bear, fought Indians, skinned coons, soldiered to New Orleans under Jackson, (flat-boated some we expect,) and was known to be the finest rifle-shot, best hunter, and best humored rough joker on the frontier. He was the representative man of his people. (Would that our people in later days had been as truly and honestly represented.)

This legislating was a new thing to Davy, but he had plenty of good sense, and he applied himself with effect and learned.

In 1825 he was a candidate for Congress, and came within two votes of being elected. His friends advised him to contest the seat, but he told them he would never sneak into Congress. He must have the clear voice of the people, or he would not go at all. His motto was "be sure you're right and then go ahead."

In 1827 he was again a candidate, and was elected by a majority of over 2000, and was re-elected in 1829. In 1831 he was beaten, owing to his opposition to Andrew Jackson, who was then President; but in 1833 Col. Crockett was re-elected to Congress. He was quite fond of politics and public life, and made a good Congressman. He attended regularly, and kept an eye to the business in hand, and improved every day he stayed there. When he first entered Congress he was almost as much a "curiosity" as a bear or an Indian would have been. His dialect was broad, his manners unpolished, and his general get-up decidedly awkward. But a few years later he was a pretty fair speaker, and used the language of educated gentlemen. He says himself, in a book which he wrote and published about 1834 or 5, that knowing he was "green," he at first quietly watched other men, whom he knew to be well-bred, and then acted as near like they did as he could without attracting attention. (How many thousands who have been "through the schools" want the sense to imitate Davy Crockett in this particular!)

At Washington he dressed in the usual style of other people of his position, but quite plain, and be the style what it might, he would wear his shirt collar turned down over his stock, and his hair parted in the middle.

In 1835 he made his last race for Congress, and was beaten by Adam Huntsman. The majority against him was only 230, but Col. Crockett concluded that the "Western district had gone back on him." A month after the election he was on his way to Texas, where he gave his life, a few months afterwards, in the struggle for independence, which the patriots of that State were then making. He was in the Alamo, which Col. Travis held with 150 men, against Santa Anna with the Mexican party. After a long siege the Alamo was carried by assault at daylight on the morning of the 9th of March, 1836. There were but six live men in the fort, and Col. David Crockett was one of them. He was overpowered, and taken with his trusty rifle ("Betsy," the gift of a Whig club in Philadelphia,) in his hands, and the dead bodies of no less than twenty Mexicans lying around. He was carried before Santa Anna, who allowed him to be butchered in cold blood.

Thus ended the eventful career of one of the most remarkable men that West Tennessee ever produced.

He was a citizen of Obion county, and the site of his "log cabin" is still pointed out near Crockett Station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. We believe the debris of the "historic shanty" was removed to make way for the road bed, some fifteen or twenty years ago.

He was dead before we were born, but we have had his life and his history, his tragically heroic death, and his wonderful feats of bear hunting in "the shakes" about Reelfoot Lake and the cypress swamps and the cane-brakes of the bottom recounted to us, in infancy, by his old pioneer comrades and admirers, (now mostly in their graves) until to doubt them would be "a sin to Crockett." Some of these days a new county is to be made out of portions of Haywood, Madison, Gibson and Dyer, and named after him.

The noble animal no longer need precede the plow. A planter near Midway, S. C., about 70 miles from Augusta, Ga., has discovered an addition to the list of domestic animals. Employed as a 'substitute' in war times for the beasts of the field which disappeared during Sherman's march, this novelty to the stud has proved himself a great success. "His furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke," and this year he served alone in the operations of plowing and cultivating the entire farm. Respecting these statements, the Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* is responsible for their truth; as for the poetry—the animal is a 350 pound alligator. The pet works kindly in harness; as yet the driver does not need to "put a hook in the jaws of the leviathan," though he may in case of need; as, for instance, if the animal should acquire the trick of throwing his tail over the driving lines.

The New York papers say that A. T. Stewart made a million of dollars by the late rise in gold, which he bought when it was down to the lowest figures.

The Grave of Osceola.

In a late number of Leslie's Illustrated News appears a sketch of the grave of Osceola, the Indian chief, near the walls of Fort Moultrie. Accompanying the sketch is an account of Osceola's life and death, from which we gather that he was 36 years of age at the time of his death, and during his life had slain a large number of white persons in the glades of Florida. His father was an Englishman named Power, and his mother the daughter of a Cherokee chieftain. While on a visit to an American fort she was seized and sold as a slave. This aroused the anger of Osceola, and from that time to his capture he waged a bitter war against the whites. On the 23 of October, 1837, while holding a conference with General Jessup, near St. Augustine, he was seized with a number of his followers, and taken to Fort Moultrie, where he was closely confined until his death. Osceola died as he had lived, a hater of the race from which his father had sprung. He lay on the couch in the cell assigned, and with a frown as dark as a cloud on his not unhandsome face, he folded his arms across his ample chest, and thus his spirit passed quietly away to the happy hunting grounds of the Seminoles, where all his braves were impatiently awaiting his presence.—*Charleston News.*

Grabbing a Fly in Church.

The Lima (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "A lady in one of our churches rested her head on the back of the pew in front, as all devout people do in time of prayer; but in a pew before her sat a young man who neither bowed his head nor kneeled. A beautiful plume nodded and danced upon the head of the fair one behind him, occasionally touching the neck of the youth, who evidently considered it a fly, or some other troublesome insect. For a time he bore the unpleasant sensation without a murmur; but at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and from the flash of his eagle eye one could plainly see that the hour of 'that fly' had come. Instead of saying 'Shoo fly, don't bodder me,' cautiously his hand moved toward the supposed offending insect; then followed a frantic clutch, a spring behind him. Imagine the horror of the youth to find in his hand the nobby hat of the fair one, which he had torn so violently from her head, sadly disarranging the contour of braids and chignon.—The lady was indignant, of course, and the youth could have been purchased at an immense sacrifice about that time. Explanations and apologies followed; the disorganized was put in order as soon as possible, and the devotional exercises were resumed."

Very silly are the bold assertions made in pulpits, of Mr. Dickens' constantly continued dissipation. The great writer left $400,000—every farthing of it earned by almost daily literary toil. When do these critical and clerical gentlemen suppose that men of letters do their work? Such slanders refute themselves. Look, for instance at Burns. Prof. John Wilson long ago pointed out how impossible it would have been for Burns to have written so much and so well if his days and nights had been given to inebriety. He had his faults—most people have—but he lived at a convivial time and in a convivial country. It would be a good thing (for them) if ministers of the Gospel could comprehend that men of letters are not always indulging in dissipation. Moreover, as Christianity is supposed to be charitable, it would be well for professed Christians to understand something of the peculiar trials and hardships of a purely literary life. When clergymen have the dyspepsia they can preach old sermons or 'go to Europe,' with all their expenses paid by their affectionate flocks; but the work of a literary life is never done until the doer has sunk to rest himself in his grave. The world makes enormous demands upon popular writers, and then wonders that they sometimes seek relaxation of the kind which is most agreeable to them. It may be, often is, bad for them, but they are entitled to a charitable judgment.

Serious Railroad Accident.

RICHMOND, August 6.—As the train which left Richmond this morning was crossing Jerry's Run, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad last night, the car next to the rear was precipitated down a precipice 100 feet high. Twelve persons were instantly killed and twenty wounded. Major Paxton and son, of Lexington, were were mortally wounded.

A lady made her husband a present of a silver drinking cup with an angel at the bottom. When she filled it for him he used to drink it to the bottom, and she asked him why he drank every drop.—"Because, Ducky, I long to see the dear little angel at the bottom." Upon which she had the angel taken out and a devil engraved at the bottom. He drank all the same, and she again asked him the reason. "Because, I won't leave the old devil a drop," he replied.

GOOD FOR HOGS.—Dr. Johnson was one day dining at the house of a lady, when she asked him if she did not think her pudding good. 'Yes' growled the great moralist; 'it's very good for hogs.' 'Shall I help you to another plateful then?' asked the polite hostess.

A Sunday School teacher, deploring the lack of attention on his ministrations, appealed to the few present: 'What can I do' said he, 'to get the boys and girls here?' 'I know,' said one of the urchins. 'What is it' 'Give 'em five cents apiece.'

'I say, conductor, do you know that good looking lady there with a book?'

'Yes, I have seen her a few times.'

'By Jove! She's splendid.'

'Yes, I think she is.'

'Where does she live?'

'In Chicago, I believe.'

'I would like to occupy that seat with her.'

'Why don't you ask her.'

'I don't know but it would be out of order.'

'It would not be if she was willing to have you occupy it. Of course you claim to be a gentleman.'

'O, certainly. If you are acquainted with her, give me an introduction; that is, if you have no objection.'

'Certainly not.'

Fixing his hair, moustache and whiskers in becoming style, he followed the conductor, who, on reaching the seat where the lady sat, said with a peculiar twinkle in his eye—

'My wife, Mr. ——, of New York, who assures me that he will die before reaching Detroit if he does not form your acquaintance.'

The gentleman stammered, stuttered, grew red in the face, faltered out some excuse, and returned to his seat, leaving the lady in company with her husband to enjoy the joke.

A young couple had been married by a Quaker, and after the ceremony he remarked to the husband: 'Thou art now at the end of thy troubles.'

A few weeks after, the young man came to the good minister, boiling over with rage, (his wife was a regular vixen,) 'I thought you told me that I was at the end of my troubles?'

'So I did, friend but I did not say which end.'

At a trial in an Alabama town not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by the opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eyesight. 'Can you see me?' 'Yes,' she answered. 'How well can you see me?' persisted the lawyer. 'Well enough,' responded the lady, 'to see that you're neither a negro, an Indian, nor a gentleman.' The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel.

A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of the auditors commended. 'Yes,' said the gentlemen to whom it was mentioned, 'it was a good sermon, but he stole it.' This was repeated to the preacher, who resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract. 'I will,' replied the aggressor. 'I said you had stolen the sermon. I find I was wrong, for on referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, *I found it there.*'

The Post Office Department of the United States has lost $294,458.79 in one year on the sale of stamped envelopes. The contract was awarded to 'others than the lowest bidders,' and the people must pocket the loss. But who pocketed the consideration for letting the original contract? That's the point.

An Irishman, near Boston, becoming greatly alarmed, recently, at the severity of thunder and lightning, fell suddenly upon his knees, and exclaimed, "O, Lord, forgive us, and stop this."

GENERAL NEWS.

The recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, set off all the colored preachers and members into a separate and independent General Conference, with full and equal powers to elect Bishops, and discharge all the functions of a Christian Church.

Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, pitched into Hon. W. S. Lincoln of New York, in the streets of Washington city, on the 4th inst., and gave him a severe caning on account of some slanders alleged to have emanated from Mr. Lincoln. The militant Virginian was subsequently arrested, and bailed in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the charges against certain white cadets at West Point for treating colored cadets in an ungentlemanly manner, have concluded their labors and sentenced the offending cadets to be reprimanded by the authorities.

A fool, named Comstock, tried to rival the celebrated Sam Patch, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 3rd inst., by jumping from the roof of an elevator into Buffalo Creek, a distance of 135 feet. He lost his balance, when about two-thirds down, and falling upon his side on the water, was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Albert T. Morgan, white, a distinguished radical Senator in the Mississippi Legislature, was married on the 4th inst., to Caroline Highgate, a colored damsel. The pair immediately left for Cleveland, Ohio, Morgan's former home.

The State debt of California is two and a half millions—one million less than it was last year. This is one of the results of a Conservative State government in which California rejoices.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has not yet accepted the mission to England, owing to the unsettled condition of his private affairs.

A large brick and wooden building in Boston, gave way with a tremendous crash on last Friday afternoon, and, falling across the street, knocked out the fronts of two or three stores and a hotel. One man was killed, and several injured.

The cows in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Va., are said to be dying off from a disease brought there by Texas cattle.

Late advices from the Indian country show that the fears of an approaching Indian war are pretty well dissipated. Red Cloud has exerted himself earnestly to produce good feeling in the minds of his people towards the whites, and they are less disposed for war than they were two months ago.

An order has been received in St. Louis by a prominent mercantile firm, from the French government, to purchase fifty thousand tons of hay for the French army.

The woolen mills throughout New England are starting up, the war news making a prospective demand for their goods.

It has been ascertained that the murderer of Mr. Nathans, the New York millionaire, obtained about $60,000. Immense rewards are offered for the detection and arrest of the assassin, but thus far the efforts of the police have been futile.

The expense of taking the census in 1860 was about $1,700,000 in round numbers. To defray the expense of taking the census in 1870, the sum of $3,000,000 will be required. Quite a difference between Radical and anti-Radical rule.

On each Wednesday of the present month, the Government will sell $1,000,000 of gold coin, in New York.

The Knoxville *Whig* says that East Tennessee has raised this year five millions of bushels of wheat, and will have a surplus of three millions of bushels to sell.

Indiana expects to come pretty nearly up to two millions of inhabitants by the census now being taken, an increase of considerably more than a million in ten years.

A Rev. Mr. Demorest is actually on trial before a Synod in New Jersey for the awful crime, rarely committed, of "preaching dry and uninteresting sermons."

A man, at Bloomsburg, Pa., was caught in a thunder shower the other day, and struck by lightning. Strange to say, the fluid stripped him stark naked, but did not injure him a particle.

Four men were instantly killed, and a fifth dangerously wounded at Fortress Monroe, on the 3rd inst., by the explosion of a bomb-shell which they were handling. The building was set on fire, and the flames communicated to five other buildings all of which were filled with shells. Nothing could be done to stop the flames, owing to the continual bursting of the bombs.

Illinois is the largest wheat growing State in the Union, and Iowa ranks next.

The city of Philadelphia expects to exhibit a population of one million of souls by this census. Its area is greater than New York, and comprises the entire county.

A riot occurred at Harrodsburg, Mercer Co. Ky., on the 1st inst., in which one white man and four colored men were killed, and some twenty others severely wounded.

The boiler of the Steamboat Silver Spray exploded on the night of the 31st ult., about thirty miles above Memphis on the Mississippi river. Twenty one lives were lost and a large number of passengers badly injured. The boat was about three hundred yards from shore, and as she immediately became wrapped in flames, the survivors were compelled to plunge into the river with boards, chairs, boxes, &c., and make their way to the land.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes, if authority shall be conferred upon him, to take Indian boys of suitable age, apprentice them to farmers until they learn how to till the soil, and then return them to their tribes with implements and other things necessary for farming. In this manner he thinks the Indian can be civilized.

The government is fitting for service in the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, twelve of the most powerful war vessels we have in our navy. There is something in the wind.

The U. S. government has addressed an energetic note to Spain demanding indemnity for Americans who were illegally expelled from the island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities.

Three young Japanese princes are staying at the Worchester, Mass. Military Academy, and have made such marked progress that they have been placed at the head of of the academy in every department.

The amount paid to contestants of seats in Congress during the late session, was $25,300. The whole expense of these contests does not fall far short of $260,000. The radical party has inaugurated a very expensive and improper system regarding these contests, which ought to be abandoned.

The long continued drought in the New England States is making bad work in that section. Gardens are all drying up, the pastures are crisp and burned, feed for horses and cattle is getting short, the fruit is dropping prematurely from the trees, and in some places the wells are giving out.

The radicals in Virginia have quarrelled over some of their Congressional nominations, and their State organ openly repudiates the renomination of Porter in the 3rd District. The signs now are that the Conservatives will carry every Congressional District in the State, except, perhaps, the First.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

The election being over, we will strive, more than ever, to publish an unexceptionable Family Newspaper. Carefully selected miscellaneous and political reading, agricultural information, recipes, poetry, all the News, both foreign and domestic, the markets, and everything else pertaining to a first class rural newspaper, will be found in our columns.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS is firmly established, and is now in its eighteenth year. We appeal to our friends to use their influence in increasing our subscription list, which would encourage us to go on improving the people's favorite until it shall rank second to none in the land.

To those of our friends who have stood by us, and encouraged us to persevere in the course we have chosen to pursue, we return our sincere thanks; those who have only "wished us well," and refrained from giving us any material evidence of their good will, we would kindly invite to come forward now, and enlist under our triumphant banner of "Retrenchment, Economy and Reform." It is never too late to do good.

Summing Up.

Although the returns are not all in, quite a number of counties being yet to hear from, we can approximate to the result.

W. M. Shipp, conservative, is elected over Sam. F. Phillips, radical, by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

Cobb, radical, is elected to Congress in the 1st District. In the 2d District, Joseph Dixon, radical, is elected to fill out Heaton's term, and C. R. Thomas, radical, to the 42d Congress. 3rd District, Alfred M. Waddell, conservative; 4th District, R. B. Gilliam, conservative, elected to fill out Dewcese's term, and Sion H. Rogers, con., to 42d Congress. 5th District, James M. Leach, con.; 6th District, F. E. Shober, conservative; 7th District, J. C. Harper, conservative.

One conservative and one radical elected to fill out terms in the present Congress; and five conservatives and two radicals to the 42d Congress.

The State Senate will probably stand 33 conservatives to 17 radicals, a conservative majority of 16.

The House will probably stand 80 conservatives to 40 radicals, a conservative majority of 40.

Majority on joint ballot 56. The official returns may vary these figures slightly, but we think not to our disadvantage. We are sure of a United States Senator in place of Abbott.

Intelligence received just as we are going to press, gives us two-thirds majority in each House of the General Assembly, beyond a doubt.

THREE CHEERS AND A TIGER.

Encouraging.

Our Conservative friends have no reason whatever to be discouraged by the result of the election in this county. It is, in fact, a glorious triumph. We had many electioneering tricks to contend against, which it is useless to name now, and such maneuvering (we like these mild terms) on the day of election was never witnessed at our Court-House before. Yet, with all the odds against us, we have reduced the radical majority about 450 since the Presidential election in November '68; and we firmly believe that we have to-day 150 majority in the county, many Conservatives having failed to go to the polls on account of urgent business at home, threshing wheat, &c., &c. As it is, we cannot complain, although we do think that if our friends had made exertions like our opponents, we would have carried our whole county ticket like a flash. Glory enough for one day, however, and we are so filled with it that it trickles out at our finger ends.

It is worthy of remark that the election in this county passed off without a single disturbance so far as we have heard. Everybody was in a good humor, and political partialities caused no ill-natured comments or disputes between our people. We had no troops here posted around in all the "pomp and circumstance of war," which, perhaps, was a fortunate circumstance for our opponents. The excellent feeling and order which prevailed, not only here, but all over our western country, is a striking commentary upon the rash and improper conduct of the Governor and his advisers, who, we do not doubt, are now repenting of their folly. Let the Conservatives now be conciliating and tolerant towards their late opponents, and beware of being led by success into imprudent demonstrations. In this way we can exert not only a beneficent influence at home, but assist our friends at the North.

Gov. Holden is said to have been studying Astronomy for some time past, for fear he would "go up" this election.

Conservative Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We congratulate you upon the complete and noble victory, which you have just won at the ballot box. A victory of truth, justice, liberty and law, over corruption and high handed usurpation and tyranny. Let us enjoy our triumph with the same dignity and moderation which characterized us as a people, before and during the excitement of the election.

It was the policy of some of the leaders of our opponents to drive us into violent resistance, and efforts were made to do so by repeated instances of lawlessness and oppression. But thanks to the good sense of our people they failed, signally failed, in their wicked purposes, and the whole American people now see too plainly to be misled in the future, that the military movement set on foot was gotten up upon false pretences by desperate men, for the purpose of carrying the election and keeping themselves in power.

Seeing the rising indignation of the honest people of the State, suffering as they were from all the ills arising from a wasteful and corrupt administration of the State government, and that all was lost to them unless something could be done to avert popular condemnation, they deliberately planned and attempted to execute the desperate scheme of military violence which the country has seen enacted, in the hope and with the expectation that the people, alarmed, overawed and helpless, would tamely yield their rights and allow the election to go by default. The result has shown how much they were mistaken in the character of the people of North Carolina.

We very well know, fellow citizens, that this is not a mere party triumph—true it is, the victory has been won in the name of our party. But let us not forget that it is a victory due in a great degree to the uprising of the honest and Conservative men of all parties. The election returns show that thousands, who in the former elections voted with the Radical party, have come to our aid and helped us to win the signal triumph which now gladdens our hearts. Even the colored race, controlled as it hitherto has been by evil counsels and gross misrepresentations of our motives and purposes as to them, in many portions of the State, in very considerable numbers, broke away from the trammels in which they were bound and materially aided in swelling our majorities.

To the colored people we say, fear nothing. We pledged ourselves in the legislative address issued in March last, that all their rights under the constitution and laws of the country, in case of our success would be alike respected and protected with those of white citizens. Time will show that these pledges will be faithfully redeemed. We know that efforts will still be made to alarm, delude and mislead them, for without their aid the faction that has just been defeated, will hereafter be powerless. The interests of the white and colored races in North Carolina are the same, and what injures one will surely and inevitably result in the injury of the other. Let there then be no strife between them. Let each respect the rights of the other and peace and harmony will prevail.

The Governor of the State, as you are aware, has assumed to himself the right, at his will to have arrested any citizen of the State, and to detain him at his pleasure, although the highest judicial officer of the State has decided that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, sacred by the Constitution of the State, cannot be, and is not suspended. Nevertheless, the Governor has refused obedience to such writs when issued by the Chief Justice. The guilt or innocence of the parties held in arrest has nothing to do with this matter. A great question of civil liberty is involved, and no free people or a people fit to be free will ever consent to yield it. Let the parties seized and held in custody be turned over to the civil authorities. If innocent let them be discharged, if guilty of any violation of law, let them be lawfully tried and punished.

Fortunately, while the Chief Justice of the State has declared himself powerless to have the law practically enforced, there is full protection given to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the United States, in such cases, and we are gratified to inform you that Judge Brooks of the United States District Court, has issued writs of *habeas corpus* in the name of the United States, ordering the parties held in custody to be brought before him, in order that the cause of their seizure and detention may be enquired into, and relief be granted if they should be entitled to it.

Will the Governor have these writs obeyed? We hope so. But there are rumors abroad that he will not. A few days at the utmost will determine. This, however, we can safely say, that if he refuses obedience to the writs he will only plunge deeper into difficulties.

The law of the land, in every well regulated system of government, must be obeyed. He who contemns its commands may for a time evade the consequences, but in the end he will surely be held to strict account, whether he sits in high places or is found in the humblest walks of life. None is so high as to be above the law and none so low that it will not reach him.

Our earnest wish is, and we are sure that it is the wish of the great mass of our people, that peace, good order and obedience to the laws of the land may prevail in every part of the State.

We have just elected a Legislature, a large majority of which is composed of men of character and intelligence. We can now look forward with confident hope that the State government hereafter, entrusted to honest and capable hands, will prove a blessing and not a curse to our people, as it has been during the present State administration.

THOMAS BRAGG, Ch'm.
A. S. MERRIMON,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
J. Q. DECARTERET,
JAS. H. MOORE,
CHAS. M. BUSBEE,
JAS. J. LITCHFORD,
Conservative Cent. Ex. Com.

Mr. Phillips can hereafter say with the poet: "Mine was a brief, inglorious career."

Hon. James M. Leach.

After years of doubt and darkness and dismay, during which men hardly knew whither they were tending, the end has come. Not gradually did the shadows steal off into the distance, leading us by sure but almost insensible degrees into the day, but the broad sunlight burst upon us suddenly with a splendor we had not dared to hope for, and which was as unexpected as it is complete.

Our friends of the Fifth Congressional District—and when we say 'our friends,' we mean all, Conservatives, Republicans, white, colored, every one, in fact, who rallied to our support on the day of trial—have reason to be proud of the result of the election. It is the work of their own hands. We went into the late contest with some misgivings. We knew that the odds were against us, and that we had a radical majority of 3,402 to overcome. We found it necessary to, look about us for a statesman combining experience and ability with a wide popularity and an inexhaustible energy, into whose hands we could confide our banner. Such a standard-bearer we found in the ever victorious champion of many a campaign, the Hon. JAMES M. LEACH. His was no easy task. The President and the Governor were in accord, as the latter continued to boast throughout the entire campaign, and their united influence was directed against us; two of the counties in our District, Caswell and Alamance, were declared to be in a state of insurrection, and garrisoned with Kirk's militia; in these counties our friends were arrested and imprisoned, or forced to flee the State to save themselves from outrage, and hundreds were intimidated from going to the polls. On election day, and the day previous, some of our counties, like Davidson, for instance, were flooded with false statements intended to break down our candidate; but in spite of all this—in spite of the falsehoods, the bayonets, and the behests of power, James M. Leach carried our banner on to a bewildering triumph.

Of Gen. Leach's labors in the late campaign, it is hardly necessary to speak. He canvassed the district as thoroughly as time would permit. For six weeks he addressed the people every day, except Sundays, and often at nights, and the result is that he has made a gain of over 5,000 votes for the Conservative party since the last Congressional election, and has been himself elected by over 1,600 majority. Few men have the indomitable energy displayed by Gen. Leach in this canvass; there is not a man in the District who can surpass him in that peculiar style of oratory which goes straight to the understanding and the sympathies—the minds and the hearts of the people; there is not a man in the District who enjoys a wider popularity among the masses, or who can exert a greater influence for good.

Towards Gen. Scott, his competitor, Gen. Leach was invariably kind, courteous and considerate, whether he was present or absent. Political friends in former days, he did not permit their present political differences to disturb their personal relations. In assailing the position of Gen. Scott, he drew a strict line beyond which he never placed his foot. He ever spoke of Gen. Scott as a fine lawyer, a good orator, a clever gentleman and a warm friend, and if Gen. Scott failed in this contest, it was from no lack of ability or earnestness of purpose. His energy was as conspicuous as his talents are commanding, but he was dragged down by the desperate and drowning cause he was compelled to advocate.

Gen. Leach goes to an arena where he is known, and where he cannot fail to exert a beneficent influence for his constituents. A North Carolinian, he will labor for North Carolina, and, in word and deed, defend us from the malignant aspersions of those who wish us harm. He will not be alone in the next Congress, but many a true man will be there, ready and willing to aid him in every effort he may make to promote the peace and tranquility of our State, and put our people on the broad road to prosperity and fortune.

Let us, then, congratulate ourselves that we have chosen such a man to represent, defend and labor for us. Let us vie with one another in strengthening his hands, and filling his heart with encouragement, so that he may enter the National councils armed with the well-wishes and prayers of a united constituency. The promises he has made, he will redeem, and fully redeem. And when, at last, he shall come to give his people an account of his stewardship, we know that he will be received with the glad welcome,—"Well done!"

The military powers of Europe are not alone in their inventions of novel death-dealing weapons and engines of war. Our own government is keeping up with the march of improvement, even if it is not a few steps ahead. We notice that experiments with a new cannon, called the 'multi-charge," for some time progressing, at the Scott Foundry, Reading, Pa., have been concluded. It is claimed that it will carry a projectile *ten miles*, and tests made with a 100 pound ball, in the presence of a board of army and navy officers, are said to have proved satisfactory.

The dromedary party—the radical party with its back broken.

No Division.

Following the example of the Conservative members of the late Legislature of our own State, the Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature have organized a State Central Committee, and issued an eloquent and masterly address to the people of the Old Dominion. In this address faction is rebuked, and the irrepressible politicians and restless agitators who would seek to divide the great anti-radical organization of that State, which last year broke the back of proscription and misrule, are politely informed, in effect if not in so many words, that their efforts will be as fruitless as their influence is undreaded. It is the determination that the organization of the Conservative party, maintained during the last gubernatorial canvass, be perfected for action in the approaching fall campaign, and, in the language of the address, "no new political combinations are conceived, nor is any new political policy avowed."

The opponents of radicalism in our sister State have done well in the past, and it is evident they do not intend to lose the ground they have gained by any foolish political experiments. As in our own State, there are men in Virginia who have thus far acted with the Conservative party but who either think it too moderate, or not sufficiently moderate for them. The one class are extremists, such as every party is troubled with; while the other class, though they may have fair grounds upon which to build their hopes for a less exceptionable organization, desire to push their views at a period when matters are not sufficiently ripe for the action they contemplate. Both these classes are injuring, although it may be far from their intentions, the anti-radical cause—in fact, they are playing directly into the hands of radicalism. The great Conservative party of Virginia is right in rebuking them. We are glad it has been done gently but decidedly; and we trust that in the coming campaign the true people of our sister State will be found shoulder to shoulder in a final contest against the powers of evil.

Will be Sacrificed.

From recent indications we are led most seriously to suspect that it is the intention of the National administration to attempt to divest itself of the odium which attaches to it on account of its alleged complicity in Gov. Holden's military arrangements, by leaving that functionary to the fate which he has so rashly challenged. The Republican press at the North, feeling that every movement of Gov. Holden for the past month was placing powerful weapons in the hands of their opponents and effectually damaging the Republican cause all over the country, growled truculently enough at His Excellency before the election; now that the Conservatives have made such a bewildering sweep of North Carolina, these growls have deepened into roars, and they now charge the Governor with all the disaster which has befallen the party in this State. The Republicans at the North plainly perceive that Gov. Holden's military proceedings, his arbitrary arrests, his refusals to obey the great writ of *habeas corpus*, his threatened bayonet trials, and his general unconstitutional career, make too ponderous a load for them to attempt to carry during the ensuing fall elections in their respective States. They do not intend to carry it. The President also comprehends the situation, we have no doubt, and although the Governor has boasted that Gen. Grant sustained him in all that he did, we think that Gen. Grant will make an early effort to disabuse the Governor's mind of that charming fallacy. Governor Holden will be sacrificed to the paramount interests of the Republican party, mark that. He is so deep in the quicksands into which he madly rushed, that he can not extricate himself, and the party does not intend to be dragged in with him. He played a desperate game and failed. In a case like this, failure becomes a crime, and as a crime it will be punished by the very party in whose interests the game was attempted.

The Wilmington *Post*, which is so intensely radical that its roots reach to "the other place," is so rejoiced over the election that it brings out its biggest bird, and heads its election returns with the following startling yells, all in the largest and blackest sort of type: "Let the Eagle Scream," "Another Glorious Victory," "The State Safe," "All Hunkey Dore," "*Phillips elected*," "*Dockery to go Back*," "*Large Republican Gains*," "The West all Right," "Salt River," etc., etc.

We agree with it in everything except where we have italicized. It tells six truths to three fibs, and we think that is doing admirably for a radical newspaper.

The judicial elections which came off in Tennessee on the 4th inst., resulted in a glorious triumph for the Conservatives all over the State. Tennessee remains true to the banner she uplifted and carried to victory one year ago. In November next she will sweep away her radical Congressmen, and send patriots in their places.

Leeches are good things to reduce local inflammations. That is why the Conservatives prescribed a Leach for this District. We are getting well fast. Let us have peace.

Too Late, Too Late, Gentlemen.

The Northern radicals are in great tribulation just now about their Waterloo defeat in this State, and are swearing by all the saints in the radical calendar that they do not endorse Gov. Holden's military proceedings, and never did endorse them. It is too late, gentlemen. Gov. Holden continually proclaimed through the entire campaign that the President was backing him with the whole power of the government. This boast was never denied by the President, whose conduct gives us good reason to believe that Gov. Holden acted under inspiratio from Washington. Again, when Hon. Bed ord Brown went to Washington to urge the President to take a more favorable view of our people, Gen. Grant received him coldly and gave him to understand that he intended to sustain Mr. Holden. It was so stated, at least; and we want our people to remember it. Besides, has not the *Standard* daily been publishing article after article from the radical journals North indorsing Mr. Holden, and encouraging hi in his iniquitous course? Oh! it is too lat gentlemen. Your party all over the leng h and breadth of the land shares the wic ed responsibility. You cannot hide und r the wings of your more respectable journals, like the N. Y. *Times* and *Tribune*, neither of which papers favored Mr. Holden's unprecedented manœuvers, for *they* are not the radical party. You cannot do away with the fact that one of the radical Governors of New England furnished the guns with which Holden's troops are armed. You cannot explain away Morton's action in sending the Sibley tents to helter Kirk's brigands. You cannot say at all your newspaper editors were inc ated when they patted Holden on the ck, and told him to roll in. None of tho cocks will fight. It is too late, too late, gentlemen. Gen. Grant may try to shuffle out of the scrape, just as you are trying to do, and sacrifice Mr. Holden, but it will not blind the country to the fact that this iniquity is YOURS, and you will be compelled to bear your share of the odious responsibility.

A Rotten Apple Still Swims.

Whittemore, of cadetship notoriety, who was once unceremoniously kicked out of Congress and subsequently excluded altogether when re-elected by his ignorant constituency, is again a candidate. In the recent State radical Convention of South Carolina, he figured as the leading spirit, and was one of the Committee which framed the platform upon which that party enters the campaign. The very fact that such a man was one of the chief engineers of the Convention will give our people an idea of its character. Ignorance, venality, hypocrisy and proscription were its marked attributes, and honest Republicans, who have hitherto labored silently but faithfully to advance Republican principles, turned away in disgust from the depravity which had almost laid aside disguise. It is not to be wondered at that the moderate Republican journals throughout the North have become alarmed, and are demanding the purification of the Southern wing of their party. They urge that such men as Whittemore be driven forth from the fold, and even the *Tribune* says: "Upon the penitentiary doors for him, and let us have an end of Whittemore." But that journal, as well as its coadjutors, forgets that Whittemore is only the natural result of its own teachings, and that in condemning him it only condemns itself. It forgets, too, that he is not the only exceptionable person among the radical leaders of the South, and that if the system of purification, which it advocates at this late day, be inaugurated in good faith, there will in a short while be very little left of the Republican party south of the Potomac. The *Tribune* and *Times*, and other influential Republican presses may be honest in their desire to purge their party, but it is to be regretted that their honesty was not a little more conspicuous at an earlier period, when their denunciations and appeals might have accomplished some good.

Capitalists, railroad men, large manufacturers, and those generally who do business on an immense scale, employing many laborers, are still urging forward Chinese importation. We must confess that we do not look upon this heavy influx of a pagan population with a favorable eye. Though the number of Chinese now in the United States—said to be about 100,000—is not sufficiently great to cause any immediate apprehension of difficulty, yet as the facilities for their immigration are increased the tide will set in towards our shores with redoubled energy, and they will finally become an important element of our population. Herein lies the danger. Politicians will not be slow to perceive their own interests, and we may yet have as much trouble over the Mongolians as we have had over another race with which we are better acquainted.

Very few of the radical members of the late Legislature have been re-elected. Oh! that wondrous Legislature which did so little for itself and so much for us:

"Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee!"

The present strength of the United States army is 34,953 men.

The Caswell Prisoners.

Judge Geo. W. Brooks, of the U. S. District Court, upon application of counsel issued writs directed to Col. Kirk, ordering him to bring the prisoners in his custody before him at Salisbury. These writs were handed to the United States Marshal to serve upon Col. Kirk on Monday, and we learn from the *Sentinel* that Kirk stated that he would "consult the Governor before he made his return." As Judge Brooks does not know the Governor in this business, it is presumed that he will take the necessary legal steps to have the writ obeyed.

The *Standard* of Monday makes a bitter attack upon Judge Brooks and says "the Governor will not recede until the Federal army is used against him," and furthermore that "we are on the eve of civil war, and when it begins all the blood and all the horrors of it will be on the skirts of Judge Brooks." This declaration of hostilities against the United States Judge, is "all sound and fury signifying nothing." Gov. Holden well knows that if he dares to resist the mandates of the Federal Courts he commits an act of rebellion against the national government.

Rev. T. H. Pegram.

The defeat—if he was defeated—of Rev. T. H. Pegram, is a matter of profound regret to the friends of reform in this county. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts made to reduce his vote, he received a higher vote than any other candidate upon the conservative ticket. And it was deserved. Were the truth known, we believe he would be the Representative elect from Forsyth. He went into the campaign not from any desire on his part, but at the urgent solicitations of his friends, and, once in action, he fought the good fight unto the end. If Gen. Leach was our Achilles, Mr. Pegram was our Ajax Telamon; and under their blows, the radical armor was cracked in very many places—in fact, it is so badly cracked that all the tinkering in creation will never make it whole and sound again. All honor to T. H. Pegram.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was arrested on last Friday morning at Hillsboro, by Kirk's men, under an order from Mr. Holden, and conveyed to Yanceyville, where he was imprisoned together with other gentlemen who had been previously arrested. The *Standard* says he was arrested on the charge of being a Ku Klux, but the *Sentinel* indignantly repudiates the imputation, and intimates that his crime was hostility to Mr. Holden's reckless administration.

The War in Europe.

SEVERE FIGHTING—THE FRENCH DEFEATED—AUSTRIA AND ITALY ENTERING THE CONTEST.

The mass of news which reaches us from the scene of operations is so conflicting, that it is almost impossible to obtain the truth. Lying is become one of the arts of war, and both France and Prussia are practicing it.

Aug. 4.—The Prussians attacked the town of Weisenburg yesterday, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. The French general was killed. The Prussian general, Kirchbach was wounded. The losses on both sides very heavy. 500 wounded French fell into Prussian hands.

The heights captured by the French at Saarbruck form the key to the railway approaches of Treves, hence the importance of the conquest.

The Danish government struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the people are clamorous in favor of France.

Aug. 5.—A cavalry fight took place at Lauterburg yesterday, which resulted in the defeat of the Prussians. Only a small force engaged. General Douay, the French commander, was killed at Weissenburg at the head of his division. The Prussians threaten an advance upon French territory. It is understood that England intends to declare war as soon as Belgium is invaded by either power. Austria and Italy have formed an alliance favorable to France.

Aug. 6. GREAT BATTLE AT SAARBRUCKEN.—The first great battle of the war commenced this morning, and lasted till 9 o'clock at night. The French were defeated and forced to retreat towards Metz. The Prussians held the field having captured two French standards, six *mitrailleuse*, and 4,000 prisoners. The losses on both sides immense. Marshal McMahan, the French general was wounded. Before retreating, the French burned the town of Saarbruck.

The Emperor has acknowledged the defeat, and the Empress has issued an address to the people, rallying them to the defence of France. The enthusiasm is unbounded, as the masses are maddened by their reverses.

Aug. 7.—BATTLE OF HAGUENAU.—The Prussians under command of Von Goeben attacked the retiring French forces under Frossard, and drove them from their position with the bayonet. Losses on both sides severe.

The French are concentrating about Metz in a strong position.

It is stated that Italy sends 55,000 troops to the assistance of France, and that Austria will also send a heavy contingent.

The Prussians have crossed the frontier, and are said to be advancing towards Paris, but the French army is in their path.

The Empress Eugenie has declared Paris in a state of seige.

No detailed account of these battles yet received, but it is known they were desperate and bloody.

Aug. 8.—The French reverses have caused profound terror at Rome, and the Pope has asked the Empress Eugenie for a war vessel to defend him from the Italians, who are organizing for an attack upon the Papal Dominions.

The *Journal Official* states that recent events have developed the significant fact that all the powers of Europe agree with France in her desire to maintain European equilibrium.

The Prussian government insists that England shall prosecute English pilots serving in French war vessels. England refuses the demand. The English government has imperative demands from Prussia that England shall stop shipping coal to France, or else abandon the pretence of neutrality.

Ireland receives the news of French defeat with profound sorrow.

Aug. 9.—It is announced to-day that Austria and Italy each send 100,000 troops to the assistance of France. The French are enthusiastic over the turn affairs have taken. The Army at Metz is being thoroughly re organized.

LATER FROM PARIS.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel Prussian invasion. It is said, officially, that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

The last of the French army left Rome on the 8th inst., and the Pope no longer has French bayonets to protect him.

Marshal Bazaine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army, of course, under the Emperor himself.

King William, of Prussia, has issued a congratulatory address to his troops, thanking them for their gallantry in the late battles.

Aug 10.—Both armies concentrating, and preparing for another struggle. The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London with the jewels of the Empress. The Emperor says he will return to the capitol either victorious or dead.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

FORSYTH COUNTY VOTE.

Precincts.	At. Gen'l.	Congress	Senate.	H. R.	Sheriff.	Regist.	Treas.	Coron'r.	Survey'r.	Commissioners.								
Winston,	324	197	318	198	323	196	322	190	321	316	306	325	211	195	216	190	187	173
Bethania,	101	67	103	67	102	67	98	70	99	100	100	99	68	66	66	66	68	66
Old Richmond,	35	80	35	79	35	80	35	79	35	36	36	35	79	79	79	79	79	72
Kernersville,	106	102	103	103	104	102	103	103	100	103	90	104	102	102	98	102	100	101
Old Town,	3	91	4	91	3	91	2	94	3	2	3	3	91	92	92	92	91	91
Belew's Creek,	49	68	48	69	48	70	47	70	49	48	50	50	69	69	67	69	69	68
Salem Chapel,	54	70	56	69	59	66	50	70	51	48	50	50	67	67	67	67	67	67
Middle Fork,	44	7	44	7	44	7	44	7	44	44	44	44	7	7	7	7	7	7
Vienna,	43	70	42	71	43	70	44	70	45	44	44	44	70	70	70	70	70	70
Abbott's Creek,	89	33	89	33	88	33	86	33	86	85	85	85	33	33	33	33	33	33
Broad Bay,	86	54	89	53	89	53	86	53	86	85	73	65	55	55	55	55	54	53
South Fork,	20	38	19	38	20	37	18	38	20	20	20	20	38	38	38	38	38	38
Lewisville,	61	67	61	70	60	71	62	68	66	59	59	59	68	68	69	67	67	67
	1014	953	1011	954	1019	952	1001	973	1063	898	1035	917	1035	914	1035	918	1000	962

Our sanctum was unexpectedly lighted up a few days since by the pleasant countenance of our old friend, Col. A. H. Belo, who is now on a visit to the town of his birth and boyhood. Since the "unpleasantness," Col. Belo has been residing in Galveston, Texas, he being one of the proprietors of that sterling journal, the Galveston *News*, than which there is not a more influential Conservative paper in that State. The Col. is looking well, and purposes to remain here some weeks. We heartily wish him all possible prosperity, pecuniarily and otherwise.

The Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 1, of Salem, paraded in mourning on last Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Capt. R. A. Jenkins. There were about thirty members in the line, who presented a handsome appearance in their uniform of black pants and red shirts. Notwithstanding other towns boast of their fire companies, we do not believe they can surpass ours, either in the *personnel* of the members, or their effectiveness when called into service. We must confess, however, that we would rather our firemen continue to hold sinecure positions.

Mr. John P. Vest, the census taker for this county, expects to complete his labors in the course of two or three weeks. He says it is about as troublesome a business as he ever undertook. He is forbidden to give any information regarding the statistics he obtains, and we presume we will ascertain nothing until the Census Bureau is ready to make its final report.

"When shall we three meet again?" An old question sadly put to one another by Scott, Phillips and Badger after their big speeches at Winston, and just as Dick was skedaddling for Raleigh.

FANCY & REFRESHMENT FAIR,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th.

The "Ladies' Church Aid Society" will give a FANCY FAIR, in the Public Square, in Salem, at 3 P. M., and a REFRESHMENT FAIR at night, at the same place.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Salem Brass Band will be present to enliven the scene with strains of sweet music.

Gen. Scott will not be bored with going to Washington. The people took compassion on him, and let him off *scot* free.

The stable of Mr. James Garry, near Jefferson, in Ashe county, was entered on the night of the 30th ult., and a fine mare stolen. She was an iron gray, five years old, left hind leg somewhat gray, other legs black. Let horse fanciers be on the alert.

A friend from Guilford informs us that a gentleman of that county named Wimbley, 95 year of age, appeared at the polls in Greensboro on election day, and cast his mite for the redemption of the State. He had not been near Greensboro since the railroad was finished to that place, and that was over fifteen years ago. With such men to aid us, it was no wonder that we conquered.

Assistant Assessor Lemly, of this place, informs us that forty odd licenses to distil brandy from fruit have been issued in his District;—that is, Forsyth, and a little strip of one or two adjoining counties.

Joseph W. Holden and Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., were arrested in Raleigh on Saturday last, on the affidavit of Mr. Henry C. Reed, that they had entered his house on the preceding afternoon, and assaulted him, Douglas drawing a pistol, and threatening with an oath to kill him if he did not make certain written statements. The defendants were bound over in the sum of $1000 each to appear at the next term of Wake Superior Court.

STOLEN.—Two fine bay mares were stolen from the stable of Jacob Yokely, Esq., of Davidson county, on the night of the 5th instant.

Shocking casualty—an explosion took place in this State on the 4th inst., startling the whole country with the concussion. The radical party was blown to flinders. A few melancholy individuals are now groping about, with dark lanterns borrowed from the League, for the purpose of picking up the pieces. A pious duty.

S. Honeycutt, Jr., of Yancy county, was drowned a few days ago in Caney river, while bathing with a number of companions. He was on his way home from a School exhibition, and feeling warm, concluded to try the water. He soon got beyond his depth, and though his friends tried to save him, their efforts were fruitless. He was about 20 years of age, and the second of two brothers who lost their lives by drowning.

A colored man named Court Davis was murdered near Providence, in Mecklenburg county, a few nights since, and his body found by the side of the road. Suspicion points to another colored man named Wesley Bryce who had quarrelled with deceased about a woman, and who had threatened to kill him if he married her.

The Supreme Court of this State recently decided in the case of Melissa E. Banks *vs* D. R. McIntosh from Yancey county, that defendants in bastardy cases are competent to testify in their own behalf.

A rattlesnake, with eight rattles, was killed in Wake on Friday last. The boy who killed it did not know what it was, but said it made a noise "like a mowing machine." A noisy snake, that.

A fight took place at the polls in Raleigh on election day, between an Englishman and James C. Harris, the colored candidate for Congress, during which Harris was knocked down by the Englishman for calling him "a d—d European convict."

Some sacrilegious scamp broke into Calvary Church, at Tarboro, one day last week, and carried off the charity box. It was subsequently found in the graveyard, rifled of its contents.

The Tarboro *Carolinian* is informed of an instance in which a lady, whose husband was arrested by order of the Governor, and tortured by Kirk's men to make him confess things whereof he knew nothing, lost her reason and is now a hopeless maniac.

A Jewish merchant of Tarboro, named M. Kaufman, was arrested in that town on the 2d inst., charged with having set fire to his own store on the previous night, in order to get the insurance.

The Radical Sheriff of Bladen county is is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $8,000, and has fled to parts unknown. He collected the taxes, pocketed them, and then went "where the woodbine twineth."

The *Standard* learns that Dr. Powell's cotton factories on the Catawba River are in full operation, turning out daily large quantities of first class sheeting, shirting, &c.

Revenue Collector Upchurch, of the 4th District, last week seized four boxes of tobacco at Durham's Station, on the N. C. R. R. They were enclosed in a large dry-goods box, which bore no address. The owner is not known.

A man named Mills was accidentally shot and killed last week in the upper part of Northampton county, by a gentleman who was firing a pistol at a mark.

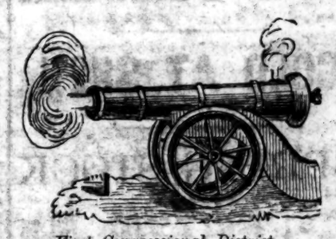
The musquitoes are said to be so numerous in Pasquotank county, and so unutterably vicious, as to stop the planters from work.

Over one hundred licenses for the distillation of brandy were issued in the 4th District up to Friday night last.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

North Carolina All Right!

"LET HER BANG!"



First Congressional District.

PASQUOTANK goes Radical by 96 majority which is a Conservative gain of 363. The Radical candidate for Sheriff is defeated.

BEAUFORT. Entire Conservative ticket elected by some 200 majority, a gain of 291.

HYDE. Warren, con., elected to Senate. Whole Conservative ticket elected by 100 majority.

GATES and CHOWAN have both gone Conservative.

BERTIE gives a small Radical majority. Conservative gain in this county of about 600.

WASHINGTON gives a Radical majority of 200, which is a Conservative gain of 407.

HERTFORD gives only 12 Radical majority. Two years ago it gave Grant a majority of 600. A Conservative gain of 598.

PERQUIMANS is Radical by 120 majority. A Conservative gain of 213.

MARTIN goes Conservative by a majority of 12.

TYRRELL gives 101 majority for Shipp, and elects the whole Conservative ticket. Jarvis, Conservative, is returned to the Commons.

Second District.

WILSON elects the entire Conservative ticket by an average majority of 250, which is a Conservative gain.

WAYNE has gone Radical by some 10 or 15 majority, but as about 100 illegal negro votes were polled the Conservatives will contest.

CRAVEN goes radical by about 1200 majority, a Conservative gain of 850.

JONES has gone Conservative by 30 to 40 majority, which is a gain of 200.

LENOIR gives a radical majority of 314, which is a slight Conservative gain.

DUPLIN elects the whole Conservative ticket by over 700 majority—a slight gain.

CARTERET goes Conservative by about 60 majority.

EDGECOMBE has gone Radical by a large majority.

PITT, *Official*, Phillips, 1754; 1752; Congress, 41st, Dixon, rad, 1746; O'Hagan, conserv., 1749; 42nd, Thomas, rad., 1763; Humphrey, con., 1761. Senate, McCotter, rad., 1769; Wuyne, con., 1758. House, Atkinson, 1791; Walston, 1757; Joyner, 1775; Hood, 1714.

Third District.

MOORE gives Shipp 310 majority. Waddell for Congress has 301 majority over Dockery. A Conservative gain of 445.

NEW HANOVER: *Official.* Shipp, 2027; Phillips 2914. Phillip's majority 887. Dockery, rad., majority over Waddell, con., 440. McClammy, con., and Galloway (colored) rad., elected to the Senate. French and Mabson, rads., and Ashe con., elected to the House. Conservatives elect Treasurer, and two Commissioners; all the rest Radical. Conservative gain on the Congressional candidates, 1230; gain on Attorney General 791.

BRUNSWICK: *Official.* Shipp 720; Phillips 719. Dockery, rad., for Congress, beats Waddell 21 votes. McClammy, con., elected to Senate; Brook, con., elected to House. Rest of the Conservative ticket elected. Conservative gain of 181.

CUMBERLAND has been carried by the Conservatives by 150 majority, which is a slight gain.

ANSON is reported to have gone Conservative by 100 majority. Conservative gain of 50.

HARNETT. Conservative majority about 300. Gain of 160.

COLUMBUS gives about 500 Conservative majority, a gain of 100.

RICHMOND gives Shipp 723, Phillips, 1001, a rad. majority of 278. Dockery has 328 majority over Waddell. Radicals elect their county ticket by about 250 majority. Conservative gain of 152.

ROBESON has gone Conservative. Shipp's majority 62, Waddell's 40. Senator and two Commons all Conservative. Whole Conservative county ticket elected.

SAMPSON, about 300 majority for Shipp. Entire Conservative ticket elected, Senator, Commons and all.

BLADEN gives Phillips 108 majority, Dockery 150 majority, Radical ticket elected. Conservative gain of 185.

Fourth District.

FRANKLIN. Phillips majority 59. Harris majority for Congress over Rogers con., 47. Senate, Hawkins, rad., beats Davis con., by 35 majority; Olds beats Fowle, con., by 31. Radical candidates for Commons elected by 24 and 29 majority. A large number of illegal radical votes polled and Conservatives will contest.

JOHNSON: *Official.* Shipp, 1709; Phillips 1212. Rodgers, con., beats Harris, (colored) rad., for Congress by 710. L. R. Waddell, con., elected to Senate. Hinnant and Joiner, both con., elected to the Commons. Entire Conservative ticket elected. Conservative gain 566.

CHATHAM. Shipp, 1795, Phillips 997; Rogers for Congress beats Harris, (colored) rad., by 1008 majority. The entire Conservative ticket elected with a gain of 1023.

WARREN. Shipp 873; Phillips 2206; Rogers 879. Harris (colored) rad., 2204. Senate, Hyman, rad., 2206; Davis con., 867. Commons, Cawthorn, rad., 2212, Faulkner, rad., 2185, Ransom, independent, 683. Radicals elect entire ticket.

WAKE: *Official.* Shipp, 3112; Phillips 3504. Congress, Harris rad., 3332, Rogers, con., 3206. Hawkins, rad., 3430, Gilliam, con., 3156. Senate, Olds and Hawkins, both rads, elected. Commons, Hodge, Ellison, Morgan and Young, all rads, elected. Whole radical ticket elected. Conservatives gain 78.

NASH: *Official.* Shipp 980, Phillips 788; Rogers for Congress beats Harris, rad., by 175 majority. Senate, Battle, con., 946; Daniel, rad., 827; Commons, Woodward, con., 972; Sears, rad., 745. Whole Conservative ticket elected.

ORANGE elects the entire Conservative ticket. Shipp's majority is 717, a gain of 250.

GRANVILLE goes radical by 300 majority. A Conservative gain of over 300.

Fifth District.

FORSYTH.—*See tabular statement.*

Stokes County—Official.

Atty Gen.—W. M. Shipp, 989; Sam F. Phillips, 560; maj., 429.

Congress.—J. M. Leach, 1,009; W. L. Scott, 566; maj., 449.

Senate.—S. Adams, 968; W. A. Estes, 532; maj., 436.

Commons.—J. G. H. Mitchell, 1024; Newsom, 502; maj., 462.

Sheriff.—W. H. Gentry, 1043; D. Y. Gordon, 153; maj., 890.

Register.—J. T. W. Davis, 1008; L. Nelson, 517, maj., 491.

Treasurer.—T. M. Baker, 946; E. B. Terrill, 511; maj., 435.

Coroner.—S. M. Rierson, 990. No opposition.

Surveyor.—Gideon George, 1489 On both tickets.

Commissioners.

A. P. Jessup, 971; T. F. Prather, 600.
Benj. Bailey, 980; C. Blackburn, 609.
F. Pringle, 981; Geo. Pearce, 593.
T. J. Valentine, 927; F. Owen, 519.
J. M. Martin, 984; J. Hennis, 563.

Davidson County—Official.

Atty Gen.—W. M. Shipp, 1216; Sam F. Phillips, 1150; 66 maj., con.

Congress.—J. M. Leach, 1208; Will L. Scott, 1229; 23 maj., rep.

Senate.—F. C. Robbins, 1275; T. P. Allen, 1124; 151 maj.

Representatives.—J. Clinard, 1283; 118 maj. con. J. T. Brown, 1213; 48 maj. con. B. F. Beckerdite, 1165; J. Miller, 1110.

Sheriff.—D. Loftin, 1390; J. A. Sowers, 1078; 314 maj. con.

Register.—W. F. Koonce, 1125; A. G. Hough, 1246; 121 maj. rep.

Treasurer.—W. Hunt, 1228; W. L. Cecil, 1152; 76 maj. con.

Surveyor.—P. E. Link, 2345. On both tickets.

Coroner.—Geo. W. Pickett, 1225; J. W. McRary, 1122; 103 maj. con.

County Commissioners.

N. B. Orrell, 1307, A. G. Newsom, 1124.
S. S. Jones, 1302; I. C. Snider, 1071.
J. Sisoloff, 1274; Wm. Loflin, 1052.
D. Ward, 1305; W. Bodenhamer, 1102.
S. Bailey, 1203; C. Taylor, 924.

Guilford County—Official.

Atty Gen.—W. M. Shipp, 1793; S. F. Phillips, 1717.

Congress.—Leach, 1774; Scott, 1728.

Senate.—Gilmer, 1848; Moore, 1771; Smith, 1710; Wolker, 1666.

Commons.—Rankin, 1826; Harris, 1783; Bilbro, 1683; Pugh, 1705.

Sheriff.—Sheriff, 3162.

Register.—Steiner, 1835; Parker, 1686.

Treasurer.—Ragsdale, 1834; Peele, 1613.

Coroner.—Bogart, 1803; Pritchett, 1700.

Surveyor.—Wiley, 1816; Bowman, 1698.

The entire Conservative ticket for County Commissioners elected by a large majorities ranging from 100 to 200. A Conservative gain in Guilford over the Presidential vote of about 800.

Gilmer, con., and Smith, rad., elected to the State Senate from Guilford and Alamance. It is probable that Smith's election will be contested owing to the county of Alamance being under martial law, and ubject to Kirk's bayonets

PERSON. Shipp 1092; Phillips 765.—Leach 1095, Scott 776. For the Senate Bradsher, con., 1085; Edwards, con., 1099, Barnett, rad., 779; Lassiter rad., 755. Commons, Jordan con., 1028; Walker, rad., 789. Entire Conservative ticket elected, Conservative gain of 336.

ROCKINGHAM. Shipp 1586; Phillips 1138; Leach 1585; Scott 1149; Senate, Morehead, con., 1612; Barnes, rad., 1112; Commons, Johns, con., 1607; Settle, con., 1590; Roberts, rad., 1139; Holderby, rad., 1105. Whole Conservative ticket elected. Conservative gain 398. This is Official.

SURRY. Shipp's majority, 449; Leach's majority 446. Cowles, con., for the Senate 416 majority; Hampton's, con., majority for the House 423. Whole Conservative ticket elected; gain 368.

ALAMANCE exhibits a gain of 300 for the Radicals, which is owing to Kirk and his troops.

RANDOLPH gives 150 Conservative majority, a gain of 1025 over Seymour's vote.

CASWELL has elected the radical ticket by 330 majority, which, under the circumstances, was to have been expected. Kirk's bayonets controlled the election in this county.

STANLEY.—We have nothing positive from this county, but it is reported to have gone Conservative by from 400 to 500 majority, which is a heavy gain.

Sixth District.

IREDELL COUNTY.—Majority for Shipp and Shober is over 900—a gain of about 450 for the Conservatives. Nicholson and Hill, Cons., elected to the Commons over Jones and McAuley, Rads., by heavy majority. Entire Conservative ticket elected.

MECKLENBURG: *Official.* Shipp, 2161, Phillips, 1936. Shipp's majority 225. Shober, con., majority over Sprague, rad., for Congress 219. H. C. Jones, con., elected to Senate; J. S. Ried and R. P. Waring, both con., elected to Commons. Entire Conservative ticket elected. Gain of 73.

CATAWBA: *Official.* Shipp 1043, Phillips 143; Shober 1034; Sprague 142. Senate, Crowell, con., 742; Mott, rad., 310. Commons, Lowrence, con., 557; Houston, independent, 624. Conservatives carry the whole county ticket, gaining 251.

CABARRUS. Shipp 963, Phillips 851; Shober 963, Sprague 852. Senate, Mauney, con., 948; Pickler, rad., 858. Commons, Henderson, con., 930. McDonald rad., 882. Whole Conservative ticket elected. Conservative loss 60.

Yadkin County—Official.

Atty Gen.—W. M. Shipp, con., 879; S. F. Phillips, rad., 511.

Congress.—F. E. Shober, con., 893; A. F. Sprague, rad., 496.

Senate.—A. C. Cowles, con., 940; T. M. Vestal, rad., 519.

House.—J. G. Marler, con., 994; I. N. Vestal, rad., 497.

Holcomb, 951; Speer, 905; Algood, 861; Martin, 786; Myers, 756; Patterson, 580.

Sheriff.—Dan. Long, con., 629; George Nicks, rad., 557.

Cowles majority 421 in Yadkin—about 900 in the District. Marlers majority 497. Every other county heard from has gone Conservative.

GASTON and LINCOLN both gone Conservative, and elect Conservative members of the Legislature, Gaston 250 majority; Lincoln 200 majority.

ROWAN gives Shipp and Shober a majority of 480 which is a Conservative gain of 202.

ALEXANDER COUNTY has gone 150 for the Conservatives.

UNION goes for Shipp and Shober about 200 majority. Conservatives gain Senator and Commoner.

Seventh District,

BUNCOMBE: *Official.* Shipp, 1434; Phillips, 979. Shipp's majority 455. Harper, con., majority over Jones, rad., for Congress, 403. Merrimon, con., elected to the Senate over Blythe, rad., by several hundred. Johnson, con., elected to the Commons by 466 majority. Entire Conservative ticket elected by over 400 majority which is just that much gain.

RUTHERFORD gives the radicals about 200 majority, and elects the entire radical ticket. Cons. gain about 400.

CLEAVELAND, Shipp's majority is 854. Whiteside con., is elected to the Senate, and McAfee con., to the House. Conservatives carry everything, making a gain of 473.

YANCEY gives 350 Conservative majority a gain of nearly 200.

CALDWELL COUNTY gives about 500 majority for Shipp and the Conservative ticket—a gain of 250 or 300. Entire Conservative ticket elected.

BURKE COUNTY goes for the Conservatives by about 100 majority—a gain of about 300.

Burke, Caldwell and Watauga, elect W. B. Council, (Con.) to the State Senate.

MADISON has gone Conservative by 36 majority. Con. gain of 106.

MITCHELL is believed to have gone conservative. A gain of over 400.

Every county west of the Blue Ridge has gone Conservative except Rutherford.

Sunday School Notice.

The Forsyth County Sunday School Union will meet on Saturday the 20th day of August, in the Chapel adjoining the Church, in Salem, N. C., at 10 o'clock in the morning. We hope every Sunday School in the county will be represented, either by its President or Superintendent, or some one elected for that purpose.

In the afternoon, at 1 o'clock, another session will be held, to which all friends of Sunday Schools are invited.

We shall be glad to see teachers and friends of schools attend and take part. "*How can we best promote the early conversion of our children,*" is a query proposed for this meeting; and we hope many, both male and female, will come prepared to deliver their opinions, either verbally or in writing.

Whether we shall have another general gathering of Sunday Schools, if so, how, where, and when, will probably have to be determined on this day. Come! let us have a full attendance.

E. A. VOGLER, President.

JAS. T. LEINBACK, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 2d inst., by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Mr. WM. M. STOCKTON, of that city, to Miss MOLLIE E. LEMLY, of Iredell county.

DIED,

In Salem, on the night of the 10th inst., Mr. HENRY LEINBACH, Sr., aged 74 years, 5 months, and 29 days.

In Mt. Airy, N. C., on the 23d ult., MAGGIE FOSTER, infant daughter of Jas. W. and Susie Shepherd, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

In Ashe county, on the 13th ult., Mrs. BIDDIE LEWIS, wife of Jackson Lewis, in the 43th year of her age.

A MEMORY.

"The good die *first*,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust,
Burn to the socket."

"The good die first,"—and so HE died. He died in the fresh glow of his early manhood, while the hearts at home still twined around him the tendrils of an unutterable affection, while life was teeming with the roseate dreams which Hope lends to youth, and before,—long before the cold and careless and uncharitable world had chilled the generous impulses and kindly sympathies which sprang to being in his bosom. Dead! and the quiet earth has shut him from us. His ardent glance will no longer kindle responsive fire in the eyes of those who loved him; his voice will no longer fall in pleasant tones upon the ear, nor will the warm clasp of his friendly hand be felt forevermore. But memory will claim him still; our waking hours will be visited by gentle recollections of his manly worth, and slumber will bring his form before us as it was in life. The quiet earth has shut him from us; and the seasons may come and go, and the grass and flowers may spring and bloom and wither above the spot where loving hands have laid him, and other friendships may creep in, with velvet step, to blunt the poignancy of present sorrow; still he cannot wholly perish from our thoughts. Affection conquers death, baffles the might of Time, and reaches from earth to heaven: it clings fondly to the bygone years and to the best-beloved that peopled them; and who, in all those years, held a closer place in the hearts of those who knew him than GEORGE BELO?

Language may not soothe those who have been bereft of their cherished one, but faith bids them remember that as his eye grew dull and meaningless on earth, it lighted with a purer brilliance in a better land; that he was summoned hence upon the Father's errand and that his winged spirit now works the kind, mysterious will of Him who gave and who has claimed again. This is a fond faith and a sweet relief. Let it be theirs:—

Then will the world be full of him; the sky,
With all its placid myriads, to their eye
Will tell of him; the wind will breathe his tone;
And slumbering in the midnight, they alone,
Their Father and their child, will hover nigh.
Believe in him, behold him everywhere,
And grief will die within them,—earthly care
Fall to its earth,—and heavenward, side by side,
They shall go up beyond the realm of storms,
Quick and more quick, till welcomed there above,
His voice shall bid them, in the might of love,
Lay down the weeds of earth, and wear their native forms.

S.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 6, 1870.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.

SALEM, N. C., Aug. 12, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	16@18	Beeswax,	25@30
Lard,	18@20	Flour,	3@3½
Beef,	6@10	Meal,	3½
Veal,	6@8	*Grain.*	
Mutton,	7@9	Wheat,	1 60@1 75
Chickens, pair,	20@35	Corn,	1 00@0 00
Ducks,	"30@40	Rye,	1 10@1 15
Butter,	20@00	Oats,	45@ 55
		Peas,	1 25@0 00

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted,	16@17	Blackberries,	3@10
" unpitted,	2@3	Apples,	4@6

There cannot be too much pains taken in the preparation of fruit for market, as consumers are growing more particular as to the quality of dried fruit, and we think that while a prime article will bring fair prices inferior ones will fall far below the prices of previous years.

Our quotations are for prime lots.

Peaches, we think will bring a good price, and farmers will do well to dry all they can and have them sliced and bright.

We would say to Butter makers to take as much pains as possible in putting it up and have it fresh and yellow, and if in Prints it will improve its sale 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Aug. 10, 1870.

Lugs, Common, 6 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.

Leaf.—Common, 8 to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 40.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk, Swedish or Ruta Baga, Seven Top.

AND CUCUMBER SEED.

ANOTHER LOT

SUGAR and COFFEE.

Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and

LAMP OIL,

FISH "CHEAP" AT

CROSLAND'S.

Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.-29-tf.

State of North Carolina, *Superior Court,*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cse of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 9th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

July 15,-$28-6w

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

GROCER AND CONFECTIONER.

SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; les quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND

OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-4f.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16-3m.

A Crimean Incident.

[The following beautiful and famous verses were written by Bayard Taylor during the Crimean war, and appeared in numerous English and American publications at that time. We find them again on their round through the press. They commemorate an extraordinary incident of the siege of Sebastopol. On the evening preceding the storming of the Redan, during a cessation of the bombardment, a British soldier commenced singing the air of "Annie Laurie." It was taken up by voice after voice, until all along the lines the chorus rang out from twenty or thirty thousand tongues, officers and men joining in the strain. The effect was described by correspondents as touching, grand, sublime, and it brought tears to many an eye that closed in death in the fierce struggle on the following day :]

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Yet as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stain of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers;
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of shell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With screams of shot and bursts of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For singer, dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Oh, soldiers, to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing!
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

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